***COMPLETE IN NOTEBOOK! COPY ALL FIGURES!***

CW36/HW36: Intro to Area and Perimeter Review

**Geometry**

**READ ALL DIRECTIONS! Failure to show** ALL WORK **and follow** all directions COMPLETELY **will result in LaSalle.**

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| 1. There are three possible correct base-height pairs for this triangle. Sketch all three. |
| 1. Suppose AB = 3 cm and AD = 4 cm. Find the area of ΔABC. |
| 1. a) ΔABC is formed by A(1,3), B(4,5), and C(8,3). Find the are of ΔABC. b) Reflect ΔABC over AC to create ΔACD.  c) What is the ratio of the area of ΔABC to the area of ΔACD? Justify your answer you claim, evidence, and reasoning. |
| 1. Quadrilateral ABCD is formed by A(2,4), B(6,2), C(5,0), and D(1,2). Classify the quadrilateral and calculate the area. |
| 1. Compare and contrast! How are the areas of triangles, rectangle, parallelograms, and trapezoids related? How are they different? |
| 1. a) Describe the process of finding the area of a triangle.  b) Describe the process of finding the area of a rectangle.  c) Describe the process of finding the area of a parallelogram.  d) Describe the process of finding the area of a trapezoid. |
| 1. Classify the following figures then calculate the area.  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
| 1. Find the area of the following figures in the coordinate plane.  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. ΔABC: A(3,4), B(0,2), and C(7,2) | 1. ΔABC: A(5,0), B(0,2), C(0,0) | | 1. ABCD: A(0,0), B(0,3), C(5,0), D(5,3) | 1. ABCD: A(4,4), B(0,2), C(7,-2), D(4,-4) | | 1. ABCD: A(2,4), B(0,1), C(7,4), D(5,1) | 1. ABCD: A(1,5), B(5,3), C(1,2), D(5,0) | | 1. ABCD: A(1,4), B(5,4), C(7,1), D(-2,1) | 1. ABCD: A(2,5), B(2,0), C(6,1), D(6,3) | |